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No. 18

FEDERATION OPPOSES HIGHER DUTY ON WOOLLENS

Hearing Is Held
on Request Made
by Manufacturers

**Tariff Board Not Asked to
Recommend Policy, but
Present Facts**

GOVERNMENT TO DECIDE

**Hannam Contends Increased
Duties Not Solution for
Industry's Problems**

By M. McDougall, Press Gallery
Leader Correspondent

OTTAWA, Sept. 28th. — The tariff board has started today, Tuesday, 28th September, its hearing on the request of the woollen industry in Canada for an increase in import tariffs.

Usually in cases of the kind the tariff board is asked to make a thorough survey and also asked to make recommendations. In this case the board will make a very thorough examination of facts, but is not asked to make recommendations. It will be for the government to decide on its policy with all the facts before it.

A Serious Matter

Certainly it is a serious matter. The board will be meeting at the same time as GATT is meeting at Geneva, with its representatives from many nations, including of course Canada (under Mr. Plumtre of the finance department) seeking to keep open and expand avenues of trade through liberalizing trade policies and tariffs of the nations. Canada, it is needless to say, is dependent on its trade, import as well as export, for the well being of its people and the maintenance of a strong economy, and 95 per cent of its trade comes under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Canada's annual imports and exports are each roughly 4 billion dollars.

Woollen imports from Britain are the reason of the tariff inquiry. These imports it is claimed are causing hardships in the woollen industry in Canada. The subject will be

Urge Aid to Co-ops in Underdeveloped Countries

Lama to Spend Twelve Months in China



Recognized for many centuries as a province of China, and marked as such on the world's maps, Tibet under the emperors and the Kuomintang was left very much to its own devices. In recent years the Peking government has made its suzerainty a reality, and has carried the revolution into Tibet. In the picture the Dalai Lama is seen arriving in Peking to attend the National People's Congress. At the right in the picture is a friend, Panchan Njertehni. The Grand Lama announced before leaving Tibet that he would be away for a year at least.

Newfoundland Farm Income

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld. — The average net cash income for Newfoundland family farms was \$1,240 last year, states the Canada department of agriculture. In addition there was an average of \$570 in farm products supplied for the family, and an average non-farm income of \$360.

thoroughly examined and the facts placed before the tariff board. The mills affected, according to the briefs presented to the board, have a total employment of about 2,500.

What Is Entailed

There could not be any reason for belittling such a hardship as may be shown to exist, but there is also certainly no

(Continued on page 5)

Don't Thresh or Combine Tough or Damp Grain Is Warned by Wheat Board

WINNIPEG, Man. — Don't thresh or combine tough or damp grain, is the warning given to prairie grain producers by the Canadian Wheat Board. Country and terminal elevator service is limited, and it will be impossible to handle tough and damp grain in any volume. Farmers must accept the responsibility for storing, states the Board.

Farmers Guaranteed \$2.61

TOKYO, Japan. — Marking an increase of 5 per cent over the previous rate, the government has guaranteed a price equivalent to \$2.61 (US. currency) to farmers for their wheat in 1954-55. Selling price is raised 3.3 per cent. Guaranteed barley price is down 1 per cent at \$1.86.

*World Alliance
of Co-ops Holds
Annual Congress*

**Stabilization of Prices, Limit
on Armaments, Sought
by ICA**

OVER 600 DELEGATS

**More Than Thirty Countries
Represented—Sir Harry Gill
Re-elected President**

PARIS, France. — Co-operators throughout the world should supply all possible aid and encouragement to co-ops in underdeveloped countries, declared delegates to the nineteenth congress of the International Co-operative Alliance, meeting here September 6th to 9th. Officers of the Alliance were also directed to draw up a program of action by the ICA to help such co-ops, and to consider ways and means of financing it.

Peace Through Ending Poverty

Another resolution appealed to governments of the world to work for limitation of armaments, to speed up measures for the relief of poverty and economic insecurity; and to use international exchange, full employment of all human and material resources to secure a steady economic expansion, and to offer the common people "the certain prospect of peace with abundance."

Japanese delegates urged an amendment calling for banning of atomic weapons, but after a lively discussion this was withdrawn.

Urge Price Stabilization

Introduced by Swedish delegates, another resolution was carried which called for stabilization of world prices of staple commodities, removal of legislative hindrances to co-ops and abolition of government restrictions on trade, access of all countries to raw materials and full support for the UN Declaration of Human Rights.

The congress was attended by over 600 delegates from nearly thirty countries. Sir Harry Gill was re-elected president; vice-presidents are Marcel Brot of France and M. Klimov of the USSR. North America is represented on the executive by Jerry Voorhis of the Co-operative League of the US.

A.F.A. NOTES

Roy C. Marler, President of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, has called on the federal and provincial governments to recognize immediately the precarious financial position the farmers now face. Correspondence is published in the adjoining column.

Increasingly Difficult

Mr. Marler says farmers' ability to finance is becoming increasingly difficult, not alone from low grain delivery quotas, but equally or more so from the recent damage done by the killing frost.

He says that yields from a line east and west through Calgary to the northern border will be reduced by 35 per cent. He estimates that not more than 25 per cent of the crop was ripe when the heavy freeze came on September 20th and the grade is reduced in most cases to feed grades. In many instances it will not be worth the expense of combining.

Cannot Borrow Enough

As usual when the farmer's assets are drastically reduced, the private loaning institutions tighten up on credit. It is not likely farmers, as a whole, can borrow enough money during the next few months to tide them over immediate living and operating costs, unless some support is provided by the private banking institutions by the government concerned, or some other adequate measures taken.

Mr. Marler says that if credit is not made available to farmers that some may find it impossible to meet current expenses and when possible may

President of A.F.A. Writes Ministers on Serious Situation Facing Farmers

POSITIVE action without delay by both federal and provincial governments to deal with the serious financial conditions now facing the farm people, is urged in the letters printed below. The letters, from the president of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, Mr. Marler, to the minister of trade and commerce, Mr. Howe and to the Alberta minister of agriculture, Mr. Halmrast, set forth the reasons why such action has become imperatively necessary:

September 23, 1954.

The Hon. C. D. Howe,
Minister of Trade and Commerce,
House of Commons,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Howe:

I am instructed by the Alberta Federation of Agriculture to urge your government to immediately imple-

dispose of grain which should be retained on the farm for next year's feed and seed, while others may resort to dumping unfinished livestock on the markets, causing disorderly marketing and receive only meagre returns.

Further Payment — Also Credit

On behalf of the AFA, Mr. Marler urges the federal government to examine the immediate possibility of a further payment on grain delivered by farmers during the last crop year, and further to provide some means of credit — perhaps similar to the plan of 1951-52, which would permit farmers in need to obtain necessary credit immediately. Loans could be based on grain, livestock and other assets.

ment a policy in some way, by which farmers could obtain financial loans on farm stored grains. Farm credit is considered even more urgent than previous to the killing frost on September 20th, which affected the major portion of Alberta. This has further reduced the possible yield by 35 per cent and more in some areas.

It will be necessary to hold back from the market a considerable amount of the present grain stored on farms from previous years for seed. I am quite sure that there was less than 25 per cent of the crop ripe when the hard freeze came. Much of it is not worth the cost of harvesting for grain. That has now been determined, and is particularly true in respect to oats.

I am bringing this matter to the attention of the provincial government, and asking them to review their responsibility in respect to farm credit and am requesting them to give attention to the necessity of retaining seed and feed farm grain from previous years now stored on farms, as indeed, little of this year's crop will be of any use for seed purposes.

I would also like to suggest that if it is possible to make a further payment on grain delivered during the last crop year similar to what you did last year about this time, it would be very beneficial.

It is feared here now that if farmers cannot get some cash or credit that they will not be able to meet current living or harvesting costs. Also that they will resort to disposing of grain that should be retained on the farms for seed and feed, and dump unfinished livestock on the market in a disorderly marketing way and receive small returns.

All farmers, of course, are not in need of financial credit, but our organization considers that the numbers are sufficient to warrant immediate arrangement to be made for credit accommodations.

We believe credit is being tightened up and will become increasingly more difficult for farmers to procure as present conditions are more widely realized.

We would be especially pleased if your government could recognize this credit need immediately.

Best regards,
ROY C. MARLER,
President,

Alberta Federation of Agriculture.

September 23, 1954.

The Hon. L. G. Halmrast,
Minister of Agriculture,
Legislative Buildings,
EDMONTON, Alberta.

Dear Mr. Halmrast:

I am enclosing for your information a copy of a letter to the Hon. Mr. Howe with respect to credit needs of farmers.

I am anticipating your support in this financing problem by indicating to the federal government, the seriousness of the situation here in Alberta as you see it.

I would be pleased if your govern-



ROY C. MARLER

Ten Breeders Contribute

Ten breeders contributed to the Holstein Sale held recently in Edmonton — which it is hoped may be the first of an annual series. Prices averaged \$375, with tops of \$680 and \$775 for individuals.

Animals were offered from the Bailey Farms (who sold the top cow), R. C. Briggs, J. W. Hosford & Son, Otto Mueller, L. A. Ordze, J. R. Ebberts and H. Wonnacott, all of the Edmonton district, and Pickard and Clark of Carstairs. Big buyer of the day was E. G. Dempster of Clyde; Lord Gordon, Bentley, and R. D. Smith, Red Deer, also bought several head each.

These Facts Are Interesting

A bushel of wheat will yield, on the average, 43.2 lbs. of flour; an average hog weighing 166 pounds will yield 91 lbs. of bacon, ham, shoulders, cured or smoked; and it takes 100 lbs. of milk testing 3.5 per cent butter fat to produce 4.3 pounds of butter. These and hundreds of other interesting facts are contained in a bulletin recently produced by the department of agriculture at Ottawa. It is entitled "Canada Weights, Measures and Conversion Factors for Agricultural Products" and copies can be obtained on request from the information service of the department.

BRITISH PURCHASES

Britain continued to buy impressive amounts of Canadian products in the first seven months of this year, states the Board of Trade in London, though the overall total was lower than for the same period last year. British imports of Canadian fish, tobacco, rubber, softwood, pulp and paper, petroleum, chemicals, non-ferrous base metals and electric machinery have all increased since last year.

Canada's population was estimated at 15,236,000 at the first of July.

ment would review your responsibility with respect to farm credit and explore ways and means at your command of giving leadership and short term financial assistance to farmer on a credit basis. Also would you examine the need for adequate arrangements for the retaining of seed and feed from present farm stored grain sufficient to meet next year's needs.

It is now very doubtful if any appreciable amount of grain from this year's crop will be of any use for seed purposes. Much of it will not even be combined for grain.

Perhaps an information and educational program should be commenced immediately, urging farmers to retain grain for next year's needs in both seed and feed.

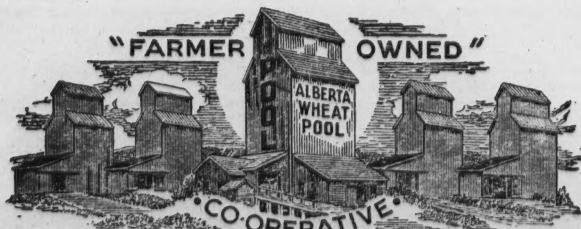
Best regards,
ROY C. MARLER,
President,

Alberta Federation of Agriculture.

The Pool's Contribution to Agriculture

The Alberta Wheat Pool is not only Alberta's largest co-operative organization, but it also occupies a leading position as a grain handling and marketing concern. It owns and operates over 500 country elevators as well as large terminals located at Vancouver and Port Arthur.

But it is not in its size that the Alberta Wheat Pool feels any sense of elation, but rather in the fact that it is a major cog in the co-operative movement in this province. In such a position it is able to make an effective contribution to the great industry of agriculture.



"It's ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS FOR ALBERTA FARMERS"

Correspondence

PROBLEMS NEED IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

Hanna, Alta.
September 21st, 1954.

Editor, The Western Farm Leader:

Conditions have been plenty tough for the farm people on the Great Plains this year. There was the cold wet summer. Only about 40 per cent of the hay is up, as I write, and much of that is badly deteriorated or spoiled. Unless we have the miracle of a fine October and November we will be faced with the heaviest run of cattle on the stockyards in western Canadian history. It is much to be regretted that we do not have producer controlled marketing boards to meet this great problem.

Farm Storage and Farm Financing

Then there is the question of providing farm storage and financing farming expenses to provide for saving the crop. Many farmers are at the end of their financial resources after spending large amounts of money for grain storage and machinery repairs. Merchants and suppliers all over the country are suddenly going on a cash basis. One cannot blame them, for they too are being pushed by their wholesalers and suppliers. It is one of the tragedies of the system that when credit is needed most it suddenly disappears. Only a very small portion of the current crop has been cut and then to cap it all there was first of all rust, and now the frost has struck.

This is no time for panic. We farmers must do the best we can to save crop and feed in the face of all these difficulties.

What Should Be Done

There are many things that should be done immediately by governments and finance to make the best of this series of calamities.

First, our provincial government out of the immensity of its revenue should make advances to farmers to enable them to carry on.

Second, payments to the Municipal Hail Insurance Board should be postponed until a quota of at least five bushels to the acre has been fully provided for and delivered.

Federally, I strongly urge that more terminal storage, even of a temporary nature, be provided and that the grain handling organizations and farmers have tax concessions on these projects. I have urged this consideration on Agriculture Minister Gardiner. Further, the federal government should make the necessary cash advances to the Wheat Board to enable it to make the final payment on the delivered portion of the 1953 crop without delay.

To Ensure Livestock Price Stability

To meet the livestock marketing problem full use should be made of existing federal legislation to the end that we have floor prices and other adequate measures to ensure stability in livestock prices.

All these proposals are necessary to enable the farmer to carry on. They will, if enacted, give stability to the whole economic life of all our Dominion. Here are proposals on which the Federation of Agriculture and the Farmers' Union could work together. I urge them to do so. The need is urgent.

Yours truly,
JACK SUTHERLAND.

Training Helps Jordan People to Help Selves

A training centre set up in Jordan by the International Labor Organization and the UN Relief and Works Agency will reduce to some extent Jordan's acute shortage of skilled tradesmen. Under the guidance of foreign instructors, 127 Arab refugee boys are each learning one of nine essential trades; and it is planned that over the next three years, some 600 boys will be trained.

Shipping Fever of Cattle

Act quickly to head off this threat. Bacterins can be used prior to exposure and serums at time of trouble.

By Dr. S. H. McCLELLAND

SHIPPING fever is the common term for hemorrhagic septicaemia. Sometimes it is called "stockyard fever or stockyard pneumonia" by beef cattle men. It is a general infection caused by a group of infectious germs known as the Pasteurella group.

Most Common Signs

The disease shows up rather suddenly in a number of different ways. The most common signs are high fever; difficult, rapid breathing; and dull, watery or bloodshot eyes. The very sick are depressed and stop eating. Some become constipated, others develop diarrhea. Often it spreads rapidly, and if a number of animals are affected, the first few are usually more sick than the rest.

In severe outbreaks, some may die even if treatment is administered early. Without treatment some go on to develop pneumonia, while others develop distinct swellings about the eyes and flanks or in the region of the anus and vulva. Sometimes the infection localizes in the intestines or in the nervous and brain tissues.

The term shipping fever as applied to the disease is a little misleading, because animals do not need to be shipped or trucked to be affected. All types of cattle and all ages under all sorts of conditions can become ill with the disease. Occasionally it confines itself to only one or several in the herd.

Fall Is Susceptible Season

The most susceptible seasons are in the fall, now beginning, winter, and spring, when the weather is likely to be windy and wet with marked changes in temperatures.

Variations in symptoms and the range in severity are due primarily to the types and virulence of the organisms and to the predisposing causes. Predisposing causes influence unfavorably the ability of the animal to resist infections. The presence of other harmful bacteria and viruses also helps prepare the tissues; or, in other words, pave the way for the Pasteurella organisms.

Keep Resistance High

If we look hard enough, we can usually uncover the reasons for certain animals or groups of animals becoming ill with the disease. Anything that lowers the resistance of the animal's body will induce trouble provided, of course, the offending organism is present in sufficient numbers. Bringing new animals into the herd, trucking to or from fairs or sales in undesirable weather, may induce trouble. Abrupt changes in weather, changes in feed and feeding habits, or changes in environment tend to lower the animal's vitality and bring on the disease.

Prevent fatigue and exposure. Avoid long intervals between feedings and waterings whether en route to some point or on pasture. Provide comfortable quarters while cattle are traveling and after they are unloaded. If they have gone through a stockyard or sales barn, isolate them for at least 30 days and observe them closely. If any go off feed, develop a temperature, or show other signs of illness, don't wait; call your veterinarian.

Besides the natural resistance of the animal, artificial resistance can be provided by injections of bacterins and serums manufactured specifically for this group of organisms. Bacterins and serums are useful both for preventing the disease and in treating sick animals.

Bacterins accomplish their job by stimulating greater production of specific antibodies. Antibodies are the mechanisms that provide the resistance against disease. It takes a little time to build up resistance by bacterins, approximately two weeks, before a response develops. For this reason bacterins must be used before exposure is anticipated.

Serums Confer Immunity

Serums, on the other hand, confer immunity directly and promptly. The disadvantages of serum are their high cost and the short protective period. Immunity from it lasts only about ten days. Immunity from the proper use of bacterin may last a year or even longer.

Consequently, if you are consigning to a sale or plan to ship breeding animals, or even move an animal from one barn or farm to another, it is advisable to have the bacterin administered at least two weeks ahead of time to obtain maximum benefit. If you miss up on the time factor, it is safer to substitute or supplement with a suitable serum.

Sulfas, particularly the newer ones, penicillin, and a number of other antibiotics, are effective in treating and preventing losses from hemorrhagic septicaemia. After a long trip, water and feed them lightly and make them

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comfortable in quarters that are dry and well ventilated. Don't overcrowd. If possible, isolate them for at least 30 days for other reasons besides trying to prevent shipping fever.

Even though the animals have been vaccinated before they were delivered to your farm, there is no absolute assurance that the new animals will not become sick. So watch them carefully. Call your veterinarian early. Prevent the trouble from spreading or even occurring by instituting preventive measures or treatment in the first stages of an attack of shipping fever.

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No. 18

INTEREST OF 15 MILLION PARAMOUNT

A dozen or so Canadian mills which concentrate on the manufacturing of British-type cloth, and employ some 2,500 persons, find themselves in serious difficulties by reason of the competition of imports from the United Kingdom.

At hearings which opened on September 28th they applied to the tariff board for an increase in protective duties on imports of woollen goods, to enable them to retrieve their position. The decision will lie with the Ottawa government.

As President Hannam of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture declared on the eve of the hearings, and a brief to the tariff board strongly underlined, "It is inconceivable that the Canadian government, for the sake of rendering some temporary aid to a small segment of the textile industry, will further jeopardize Canada's trading position with Britain by acceding to this demand."

The Federation's president insists that "the raising of tariffs against British goods is not the solution of the difficulties in which the textile industry finds itself."

The Federation contends that some other form of assistance should be given, if it is needed. The increase of clothing prices to Canada's 15 million people is not an acceptable answer.

Mr. Hannam pointed out that thousands of farmers across Canada have been seriously affected by the loss of British markets for apples, cheese and other products of which Canada supplied Britain large quantities in the past. Other Canadian industries have similarly suffered, but "unless Britain is able to continue to sell us goods that she can produce and we can use, there is little hope of our regaining those markets."

The 450,000 members of the various units of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture will have the support of all farm people throughout the dominion, in their protest against the suggested tariff increases.

VOICE FROM EASTERN CANADA

Western farmers have become accustomed to the unrelenting campaign in some newspapers against moderate price supports of agricultural products, provided to give stability to a few important branches of farm production. The farmers have learned to take the criticism in their stride.

It is gratifying, nevertheless, to turn to an influential eastern newspaper which does show an appreciation of the value of the price support program. The **Ottawa Citizen** has shown such appreciation on many occasions; but in no more noteworthy fashion than in a leading editorial in a copy of the paper which came to hand a few days ago.

We think our readers will value the opportunity to read the editorial in full. It is presented below:

"CREEPING SOCIALISM" IN BUTTER (Ottawa Citizen)

In his presidential address to the annual meeting of the National Dairy Council here, Mr. J. J. Creighton has repeated his organiza-

LOST BEARINGS

Nature, to whose beneficence we owe
The day of work crowned by the night of rest,
And all of life and beauty that we know,
Has from her role of guardian digressed.
The ordered age-old flow of time and tide,
On which seed-time and harvest must rely,
This season has been outraged and defied,
With timid hopes of spring all doomed to die.
The farmer scans his weather-beaten fields
And wonders if in probing earth's deep heart
Man, arrogant with power the probing yields,
Has now from Nature set himself apart,
To drift on blindly, year by helpless year,
Without the signs that helped his course to steer.

ISA GRINDLAY JACKSON

tion's demand for an excise tax on margarine. Such a step, in his opinion, would make possible an end to federal government support operations for butter. Mr. Creighton sums up his case thus:

Give us reasonable protection against this invasion (of imported vegetable oils for margarine) and the fundamental problems of our industry will have been solved and the creeping socialism inherent in such measures as government buying and selling of butter and other dairy products, government dominated agreements and subsidized exports can be abolished, to the lasting benefit of all concerned.

Yet at this same meeting a spokesman for the producers has indicated no great alarm over government intervention. Mr. Gordon Loveridge, vice-president of the Dairy Farmers of Canada, has no more love for margarine than has Mr. Creighton, but his own address to the Dairy Council meeting was in essence an argument for retaining butter price supports at not less than their present level.

"I believe," he says, "that floor prices were instituted by governments to cushion the violent effects of the laws of supply and demand and to enable an industry to adapt itself to a new condition without bringing disaster to many, from which they may never recover."

As Mr. Loveridge points out, support prices in Canada (on farm and fisheries products) have never been incentive prices, but have been fixed on a stop-loss basis. Organized farmers' groups have agreed in principle with this policy which is in marked contrast to a program that the United States administration is now painfully seeking to modify.

In the matter of butter, the "creeping socialism" to which Mr. Creighton objects has seen the disposition of about 300 million pounds of butter in Canada annually since the present support policy began to operate in 1949. The cost to the treasury so far has been somewhat under \$2,000,000 (less a substantial tariff intake on butter imports in periods of acute shortage).

There is, it is true, a potential loss of a
(Continued on Page 12)

Delegation Calls on Minister - Asks Grain Advances

Farm Union Council Presents Case at Ottawa — Seeks Domestic Price Parity

Adoption of some system of advances to farmers against grain stored on the farm was strongly urged upon Minister of Trade and Commerce Howe by a delegation from the Inter-provincial Farm Union Council which called upon the minister just after our last issue went to press. Henry G. Young, president of the Farmers' Union of Alberta, reported last week. The delegation was headed by J. L. Phelps, chairman of the Council.

It was pointed out that unless grain producers can be financed until the main part of the crop is harvested, many will have great difficulty in carrying on and many businesses dependent upon farm trade will face critical conditions.

Other Requests

Among other matters upon which the Council asked action were:

1. Immediate settlement of final payments on the 1954 oats and barley pool.
2. An interim payment on 1953 wheat at an early date.
3. Establishment of a Parity Price on all wheat consumed in Canada.

Mr. Howe promised consideration of these matters. "However," states Mr. Young, "it is more and more evident that if farmers want to have full attention paid to their needs, they will have to organize more completely. The FUA Roundup Day drive, this fall, will give all the farmers of Alberta an opportunity to better their condition. This is important to all other groups in our Western economy."

OTTAWA LETTER

(Continued from Page 1)

reason for failing to appreciate what is entailed from a broader outlook. If aid should be given through increased tariffs on woollens, the cotton industry will be next, it is suggested, and the effect on trade with Britain must be taken into account, as well as on the whole principle on which GATT is founded.

At the time of writing, an able delegation from Britain is on its way to Canada, and will shortly be heard by the board.

Agriculture in Canada is concerned, and very naturally so. H. H. Hannam, president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture said recently, "It is inconceivable to us that the Canadian government, for the sake of rendering some temporary aid to a small segment of the textile industry, would further jeopardize Canada's trading position with Britain by acceding to the demand that tariffs against British woollen goods entering Canada should be increased."

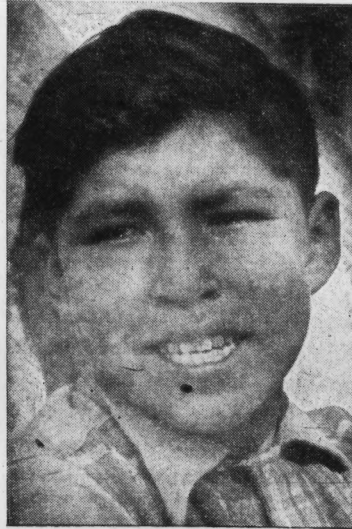
The brief of the Federation is placed before the tariff board. It contends that raising of tariffs is not the solution.

SOLDIER OF THE QUEEN

By JOHN LAURIE

Secretary, Indian Association of Alberta

WHEN we were privileged to present through **The Western Farm Leader** some four years ago an article on the proposed revision of the Indian Act — an Act of Parliament which governs the affairs of some 145,000 Indians in Canada — there was a photograph of an Indian boy with the caption, "What Is This Boy's Future?" Today another photograph partly answers the question, for here is Pte. George Bird of the 4th Canadian Guards.



GEORGE BIRD in 1950

George Bird was born too soon for everything — except military duty in Korea. When he was a school boy, day schools were not available on Alberta Indian reserves; what education he received was in a residential school. These schools then gave principally only half time in the classroom; the other half was spent in manual labor or chores about the school and the school livestock. In other words, George worked his way through what schooling he got. We are sometimes told that this, along with being born in a log house — and George was — is the primary step to success. Most of the young Indians in Alberta have not risen much above those first two steps. The ladder ended there.

With this type of schooling, George could not attain the standard then

required for further assistance in education. Furthermore, being the eldest of a large family, he had to go to work as soon as possible to help provide necessities for his younger brothers. His lack of education limited the sort of work he might do and George, wisely perhaps, became a maintenance man on the C.N.R. section. This type of work does not offer too expansive a future for young Indians.

Last January, he joined the Canadian Army and a few weeks ago was spending his embarkation leave with his parents. He may now be on his way to Korea with his unit. He has



PRIVATE GEORGE BIRD, 1954

done well in the Service; we are told his prowess as a sharpshooter caused him to be presented to the Duke of Edinburgh at Valcartier.

There is good blood in this lad. His father is a chief, his grandfather was a chief on his mother's side, he is descended from the famous Sioux family of which Sitting Bull was a prominent member. But one cannot help wondering whether Pte. George Bird, who received so little, is not offering us much more than we have any moral right to receive.

"Wild Winter"

KERRY WOOD'S NEW BOOK

Callon had a passion for outdoor life and the wild creatures of field and wood and stream, and he had also a driving ambition to become a writer. At sixteen the opportunity presented itself to spend a year alone in a shack in the woods near a small Western town.

Writing Which "Failed to Come Off"

Feeling that school now offered him little help in his chosen career, he determined to devote his whole time to writing. He tried his hand at mysterious yarns and tales of high adventure, "weird imaginings about princes in far-off Europe" which, naturally enough, failed to "come off". Towards the end of the winter of apprenticeship he had his first successes when he began to write of the things he had seen and knew at first hand.

Struggle to Live "Off Land"

This is a summary of the sub-plot of Kerry Wood's new book **Wild Winter**. But paralleling it and indeed taking first place is the story of the boy's struggle to live, almost entirely "off the land". It was a struggle that cost much time — which he grudged, since it shortened the periods at his typewriter. It cost a great deal too, in courage and endurance — endurance of the cold of the bitter winter, and of actual and continuing hunger.

Nature Closely Observed

The animal life and the plant life of Callon's countryside (which is apparently much like the author's own home district in central Alberta) are closely observed and vividly described. Altogether **Wild Winter** is a book that will appeal strongly not only to young people, but to many older readers. The "scratchboard" illustrations by Victor Mays are quite delightful. Publishers are the Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. Price \$2.25.—A.T.S.

Weather Cuts Alberta Entries

WINNIPEG, Man. — Of the 1,134 entries in the National Barley Contest this year, 877 are from Manitoba and 257 from Alberta. Alberta entries are only a little more than half last year's number, the late seeding season having prevented many growers from making entries. Similar conditions prevailed in Manitoba in the spring, but with the earlier maturing season farmers who couldn't get on their land early enough to seed wheat turned it over to either barley or oats, so that the number of Manitoba entries showed an increase over last year.

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CENTRAL ALBERTA DAIRY POOL SECTION



SLOGAN FOR TODAY: "Test and weigh and keep the cows that pay"

The Intelligent Use of the Electric Fence and Break-grazing

Second Article

THE nitrogen cycle, which can be such a vital force on every dairy farm, is a very delicately balanced organization of different factors. The failure, or absence, of any one of those factors can cause the cycle to slow down or stop altogether.

In Hands of Farmer

Most of these factors, apart from weather conditions, are in the hands of the farmer. He is the engineer, controlling this complex yet perfectly natural and simple nitrogen cycle and the speed at which it works.

The successful, efficient farmer, whose objective is maximum production, keeps the cycle working at an ever-increasing rate, but there are many who start it well and then proceed to undo their good work by using practices which slow it down, or cut right across the cycle altogether.

One of these slowing-down processes still used on many farms is to start off the season using the electric fence for break-grazing and speeding up the cycle with a high concentration of dung and urine — and then discarding the electric fence for the remainder of the year.

Why Go Back to Inefficient Way?

Autumn-saved pasture, held in "cold storage" for the early calving cows, is now usually fed off in breaks with the electric fence for the purpose of using the feed to the best advantage.

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CENTRAL ALBERTA DAIRY POOL
City Dairy, Lethbridge

Second Article on Successful New Zealand Practice

In publishing the first of two articles on the use of the electric fence and break grazing, we invited readers of this section of *The Western Farm Leader* to consider very seriously the great advantage which the adoption of a practice followed for several years in New Zealand can bring to our farmers.

The second article, published on this page, concludes the account of this practice and its advantages, by Mr. W. Woodyear Smith, who was primarily responsible for the pioneering of "break grazing" first introduced by Professor Riddet of Massie College, in New Zealand.

We wrote in the last issue, and we repeat, that with a little improvisation, we believe the practice followed in New Zealand can be adopted successfully here; and that as increased production from existing acreage is the answer to many of our problems — especially our cost problem — the details are worthy of very close study.

We suggest that after you have read these two articles, you keep them for future study and consideration.

Then for some obscure reason—usually put down to pressure of other work—break grazing is stopped altogether as the spring growth comes away, and the herd goes back to the old inefficient random method of grazing.

Causes Slowing Down

This may be—and usually is—a form of rotational grazing, but is always followed by a slowing down of the nitrogen cycle. The stock, no longer controlled, go back to their wandering, grass - spoiling habits. The patchwork system of grazing and uneven distribution of dung and urine becomes the pattern and a slow but sure change takes place in the pasture—a definite slowing down in growth and recovery after grazing and a partial readjustment of the grass cover to fit in with the random system.

You Lose Production

This change from break to random grazing is directly responsible for the all-over loss of many thousands of pounds of butterfat each year. And this is not the only loss. Not only is a percentage of rich feed wasted, but the fouled areas soon run up to coarse unpalatable tufts all over the pasture and what was previously a good, even sward of high-producing grasses and clovers starts to change its composition for the worse.

The finer high-producing species such as rye-grass and white clover, which are lovers of light and air, become dormant under the shade caused by the unsightly patches of coarse growth. Shade-loving plants like fog, brown top and sweet

vernal take the places of the better species.

Easy to Spoil Pasture

It is easy enough to spoil a good pasture but, once spoiled, it is a difficult and costly business to get it back on the high production level again. All this damage and change, in addition to lower production, is caused by the simple alteration of management from intensive controlled feeding to random grazing. Could any arguments justify such a state of affairs on the up-to-date dairy farm?

"Wedding" of Fence to Cycle

Surely all the evidence is in favor of a permanent "wedding" of the electric fence to the nitrogen cycle instead of merely a brief acquaintance, a trial marriage, or a hasty divorce!

It is probably not fully realized that soil nitrogen is highly expendable material. The growing pasture plants use an

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CENTRAL ALBERTA DAIRY POOL SECTION

immense quantity, some is lost by being washed out of the soil by rain and further amounts are released from the soil to the atmosphere. This shows how very important it is to keep up the supplies of soil nitrogen at a high level all the year round if maximum growth of rich pasture is to be the objective.

Everything should be done to maintain this supply and increase it if possible. No slowing down of the nitrogen cycle should be allowed and no factor neglected. The concentrated return to the soil of the animal compost must go on and the use of the electric fence for break - grazing throughout the year, except in the driest part of the summer, is a necessity.

Benefits to Pasture Plants

Sears and Corkill, of Grasslands, have shown us very conclusively that the main feed producing grasses and clovers are lovers of light and air. Much of the milk, flesh and bone producing qualities of these pasture plants depend on the amount of sunlight reaching the leaves, which sets up a remarkable process. The greater the number of leaves grown by each plant and allowed to grow to the ideal stage, the more of this precious, vital, health giving influence of sunlight there will be available to the grazing animal.

Process Is Encouraged

Continuous break - grazing throughout the season encourages this process. The rapid eating down of the pasture by this method at the ideal 6 to 9 inch stage several times a year exposes the crowns of the pasture plants to strong light and air. Under these conditions, the plants develop many tillers, or side shoots, which grow rapidly, forming extra leaves. In this manner, each plant becomes bigger and the more tillers it can produce, the more leaves it will grow to capture additional quantities of sunlight.

This tillering cannot take place under any condition of dense shade. Any form of pasture management which encourages shade will prevent the plant from working in this way for the benefit of the stock and the farmer. On the other hand, by encouraging tillering and reducing shade, break-grazing will greatly help to bring about conditions enabling the plants to tiller and multiply their leaves over a long period throughout the season.

Profound Influence

If good pasture management can be the means of causing the millions of high-producing pasture plants on the dairy

farm to double or re-double the number of leaves, what a profound influence this alone will have on total production. What a strong argument this is for intensive break-grazing all the year round, to promote this ideal state with the dairy herd, growing in numbers, used as a mowing machine to capture this extra sun-given vigour for the production of more milk, flesh and bone.

Mastering His Pastures

The chief objective on the dairy farm today is to provide the milking herd with an abundant supply of leafy, nutritious, growing pasture over as long a period as possible throughout the year. Modern systems of grassland management, using the electric fence, have enabled this to be done, for the farmer is now the master of his pastures and under normal weather conditions can make them conform to his plan.

Intensive break - grazing means that most of the stock on the farms are confined to one paddock at a time, leaving the remainder of the pasture free to grow and develop the ideal feed for the dairy cow. In the springtime, the moist, rapidly warming, heavily composted soil will throw an increasing abundance of pasture growth which, under break-grazing, results in a steadily growing mass of feed ahead of the grazing herd.

Too Much Feed

Then comes the stage when the pastures grow more feed than the stock can manage. To avoid wasting any of this wonderful plant energy through trying to control too much pasture with the stock, certain areas considered to be surplus to the requirements of the herd are automatically closed up to be harvested later for silage and hay. Later on, if the weather is unseasonable and more feed is wanted for the milking cows, one or more of these surplus paddocks can be brought back temporarily into the break-grazing rotation, but only to cover a feed shortage caused through bad weather.

All They Need — No Waste

It can be realized from this that during the rapid growing conditions of the spring and early summer, the dairy herd controlled by the electric fence take much longer to eat off a pasture, yet obtain all the feed they need without wasting it. The area which can be efficiently controlled by the stock must be reduced and under this modern method of pasture control, a considerable area is placed in reserve to fill the silage pits, wedges, stacks and hay sheds for use in dry weather and the winter months.

On thousands of our dairy farms today, the intelligent use of the electric fence has proved to be a great practical success, the ideal way to manage modern pastures all the year round, to grow more grass and carry more stock to produce more butterfat. These and other advantages class this break-grazing system as probably the most important development in grassland farming in the post-war period.

(Published with acknowledgements to the "N.Z. Dairy Exporter.")

In This Corner . . .

Co-operative business and credit business are just as much opposed as two fighters in the prize ring.

Cash trading is a basic principle of co-operation.

In 1844 the Rochdale pioneers, although desperately poor, made trading for cash one of the first principles of their business. A hundred years of experience all over the world has proved the soundness of their conclusions.



One of the principal objects of a co-operative is to save money for its members. When people fail to pay their debts somebody suffers the loss. In a co-operative you and your neighbors suffer the loss. The money involved belongs to the membership as a whole.

A series of losses due to credit would soon put a co-operative in a position where there would be no surplus from which to pay dividends.



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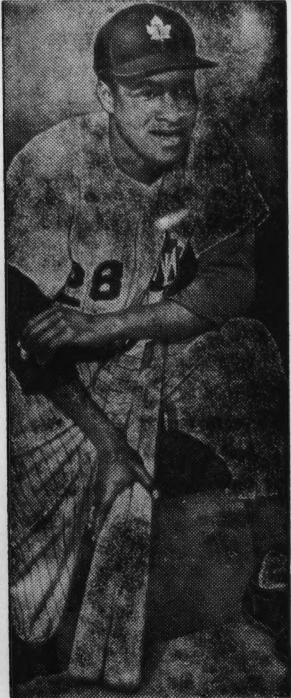


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Named "Most Valuable Player"



Elston Howard, above, 24-year-old Negro farmhand, slugging catcher for the Maple Leafs, has been named the International League's most valuable player.

WORLD CHRONICLE

Sept. 16th. — Eden concludes talks with Mendes-France; latter agrees to early western alliance conference in London.

Sept. 17th. — Dulles and Adenauer issue joint statement in Bonn, calling for restoration of sovereignty of West Germany and equal status in Western alliance; later, in London, Dulles agrees to nine-nation conference on rearming West Germany. In Glasgow, Board of Trade President Thorneycroft says many types of industrial machinery have now been approved for export to Russia and East European countries. Peiping, Formosa, both announce Amoy-Que-moy battle to be intensified. Japan will buy more Canadian grain next year, says trade mission in Winnipeg. Restricting imports won't cure unemployment in Canada, declares Howe.

Sept. 18th. — St. Laurent in Quebec speech throws down gauntlet to Duplessis, rejecting view that Quebec "cannot be a province like the others." Seoul despatch says U.S. relations with South Korea are more strained than at any time since armistice. U.S. Undersecretary of State Murphy reaches Rome, after Yugoslavia visit; brings Tito's terms for Trieste settlement.

Sept. 19th. — U.K. formally calls for nine-nation conference on West Germany, for September 28th. Mendes-France announces he has new plan for arming West Germany. Refugee party, which has supported Adenauer foreign policy, strongly criticises veteran chancellor, declares there can be no settlement which contemplates a permanently divided Germany. Tito rejects idea of Yugoslavia joining Atlantic pact; warns against giving Germany power to touch off another world war. On eve of UN assembly meeting, Cabot Lodge charges China with "pattern of aggressive pressure." Both Canadian rail systems



ST. LAURENT

To Try "Butcher of Paris"



Thrice invaded by German armies during less than a century, France has unhappy memories, especially of atrocities during the recent Nazi occupation. These memories are being revived by preparations for the trial of former SS General Karl Oberg, (above), known during World War II as the "Butcher of Paris." Oberg faces a military tribunal. He is charged with ordering mass arrests, deportation and executions of Frenchmen, while head of the Nazi police in France.

CALL WORLD FORESTRY CONGRESS

In an effort to halt reckless misuse of the world's forests, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization has called an international World Forestry Congress for December. The meeting will be held at Dehra Dun, in India.

Industrial output of the U.K. in the first half of 1954 was over 7 per cent greater than in the first six months of 1953.

announce substantial reductions in freight rates between Montreal and Toronto.

Sept. 20th. — Experts gather in Ottawa to prepare for Colombo Plan conference a week hence; Japan may be admitted, state officials, as donor nation. Formation of new political party in Japan announced; leaders include associates of Premier Yoshida. In Strasbourg address, Mendes-France suggests replacing EDC with seven-nation organization; would have wide powers of supervision over military matters. Rome despatch says Murphy presses Italians to conclude Trieste settlement; officials said displeased with terms offered. Chile declares modified martial law over most of country; president charges Communists plan violence. Formerly professor of mathematics at Toronto University, Leopold Infeld, honored in Poland for scientific work.

Sept. 21st. — UN Assembly, 43 to 11, votes down Russian proposal to seat Communist China; Canada votes with majority. In Montreal, Attlee declares it's "irony of history that Chinese regard Americans as the great exponents of imperialism." Eisenhower approves increased military aid to South Korea. Following signing of new Iranian oil agreement, eight-company group sends team of experts by air to make survey. Washington reports U.S. has offered \$1 million to Japan, as compensation for injuries caused by hydrogen bomb last spring; Japanese want much more, in individual settlements. Britain offers to help settle Israeli-Arab differences; welcomed by Israeli government.

Sept. 22nd. — Attlee, on his return to London, says "the sooner we get rid of Chiang Kai-shek and his troops the better." Gruenther urges France not to make "impossible demands" at forthcoming conference on West Germany. UN steering committee overrides Russian objections, rules admis-

Additional \$7.35 per Acre at Cost of 61c

SWIFT CURRENT, Sask. — Tests on summerfallowing carried on at the Experimental Station here, states N. A. Korven, show that good practices pay large dividends even during years of good rainfall. Fallows on which an average of 3½ operations had been carried on, beginning May 18th, produced an average of 4.9 bushels per acre more than fields on which 2½ operations had been carried on, commencing about June 29. At present prices, this would mean an additional \$7.35 per acre for an additional expenditure of \$0.61 per acre.

sion of Laos and Cambodia be considered at present session. In London, food ministry official says boom conditions prevail in Britain; "more food about than at any time since war."

Sept. 23rd. — Chou En-lai calls for another conference "on Geneva pattern" on Korea. Japanese fisherman dies from effects of hydrogen bomb dust. In UN address, Dulles expresses hope for 1955 conference on international atomic energy. United Church of Canada urges banning of hydrogen bomb.

Sept. 24th. — Washington reports tension is lessening on admission of negro students to "white" schools. Quebec won't be represented at inter-provincial highway transport conference.

Sept. 25th. — London reports Dulles will give notice, at nine-country conference, that France can't count on U.S. troops remaining in Europe if she blocks West German rearmament. Mrs. Pandit to be India's high commissioner in London. Russia will supply materials and technical assistance for government steel plant in India, reported from New Delhi; Indian atomic plant soon to go into production.

Sept. 26th. — Quebec is not a province "like the others," declares Duplessis; charges St. Laurent statement is an "encouragement to assimilation," says he will never accept federal subsidies. Japanese typhoon brings death to 1,500, is estimate. London announces Royal Navy has concluded tests aimed at protecting warships against radioactive particles in the "fall out" area.

Sept. 27th. — U.S. Senate committee recommends that McCarthy be censured for contempt towards Senate, abusive language about other Senators, and "inexcusable" treatment of General Zwicker. At annual meeting of British Labor Party, Attlee urges seating of Peiping government in UN, and banishing of Chiang Kai-shek to "a safe place." Ottawa reports Canada has contributed \$100 millions to Colombo Plan. In Ottawa, Yoshida declares Japan wants to be Canada's "good neighbor."

Sept. 28th. — Mendes-France, at opening session of London nine-power conference, asks that Saar settlement be included in deal to rearm Germany. By narrow margin British Labor Party supports Attlee on rearmament of Germany; Bevan defeated in bid for office of treasurer.

Sept. 29th. — Nehru warns that "incidents" in China Sea could touch off third world war; says no peace possible until Peiping government admitted to UN. In London, Adenauer and Mendes-France hold private meetings in endeavor to reach compromise for submission to nine-power conference.



DUPLESSIS

Duplessis states

"The White Man's Dilemma"

By Lord Boyd-Orr

This important book was reviewed in a recent issue of this paper. The author is perhaps the world's leading authority on nutrition; but his object in writing this book was to awaken people to the dangers faced in a sharply divided world armed with nuclear weapons — and to suggest a way out.

The Western Farm Leader has arranged with the Canadian distributors of the book, Thomas Nelson and Sons of Toronto, to have copies sent to subscribers desiring it.

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Bar Association Urges Divorce Law Reform

Proposal Parallels That of Farm Women's Union

By W. KENT POWER, Q.C.

AT Winnipeg on September 4th, the annual meeting of the Canadian Bar Association adopted, by a large majority, the motion introduced by its B.C. and Saskatchewan sections re divorce. It urges parliament to give such provinces as may desire it a divorce law under which the grounds for divorce will be the same as under the present English law.

The law now in force in the western provinces and Ontario is that of England of 1857. It was drastically reformed in England in 1937 by the famous "Herbert Act", but has remained unaltered here. Under this law, the only ground for divorce is adultery, except that a wife may obtain a divorce for certain unnatural sexual offences.

Reforms of 1937

The "Herbert Act" added to those grounds, in England: desertion for three years, cruelty, and insanity which has required confinement for five years and is apparently incurable. That Act also enlarged the grounds for annulling a marriage.

This action of the Bar Association has, of course, no legal effect; but it should give great encouragement to those organizations, such as the Farm Women's Union of Alberta, which have been agitating for reform.

Proposals in Effect the Same

At the writer's suggestion the FWUA modified its original proposals. Thus the proposal made by the FWUA is the same in effect as that which has now been made by the Bar Association, i.e., a request for a reformed law to be in force in those provinces that indicate they want it.

The grounds for divorce can be changed only by parliament, but it may legislate for one or more provinces only. It did so in 1930, when it gave Ontario (in which there had been no divorce law at all) the same law that was, and is, in force in the west.

A Cause of Juvenile Delinquency

In the writer's opinion, the fact that under the law the only ground on which a divorce can be obtained is adultery (except in those rare instances where a wife can prove an unnatural offence) renders that law unrealistic, inadequate, and barbarously cruel; and, he is convinced, it is the indirect cause of much juvenile delinquency.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that nowhere in Canada is desertion, no matter how long continued, a ground for divorce, although it has been a ground in Scotland for almost 400 years and in England since 1937.

Has Led to Serious Situation

The writer is convinced that the present refusal to recognize desertion as a ground for divorce has led to a very serious situation in this country, since he believes that there are, perhaps, as many as 50,000 deserted spouses in Canada. The great majority of them, but only the great majority, are deserted wives.

Everywhere women are working to maintain themselves and their deserted children. The plight of a deserted husband with young children is, perhaps, even more pitiable.

Result in Many Instances

The natural result in very many instances is the formation of illicit



W. KENT POWER, Q.C.

unions and the bringing up of the children in an atmosphere which they soon sense to be abnormal, with the consequence that, lacking that feeling of stability and security so essential to a happy home, they easily drift into delinquency. It would be a far healthier state of affairs if a deserted spouse were able to remarry and establish a home on a socially and legally proper basis.

The fact that the public continue under the delusion that a divorce can be obtained when the desertion has long continued is in itself some indication of the unnatural and unrealistic and cruel conditions of the existing law; at least for those who do not go so far as to believe that there should be no divorce on any ground. The latter are at least logical, but those who believe that divorce should be granted for adultery but on no other ground have no logical or sociological leg to stand on.

No Interference With Religious Beliefs

It cannot be too strongly emphasized, also, that we are discussing the law of the land, not religious beliefs. No advocate of divorce law reform wishes to interfere with any one's religious beliefs, but the reformer is entitled to say that in a country such as this, where there is no state church, no denomination or group of denominations has the right to insist that its doctrines be incorporated in the law of the land. As a former Lord Chancellor of England, Lord Jowitt has said: "It is not possible for the civil (i.e. legal) consequences of marriage to be identical with its religious consequences."

In a later article, the writer will quote recommendations and opinions of the Royal Commission (English) of 1912, whose report led to passing of the "Herbert Act", which should be of great assistance in supporting the case of those who support the FWUA resolution and that of the Bar Association.

In the United Kingdom, two out of three persons canvassed in a Gallup poll approved of the visit to Peking of the British Labor party delegation headed by Rt. Hon. Clement Attlee.

Eighty columns of the Congressional Record at Washington were filled on August 18th with denunciations of the Attlee delegation to Peking.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

A fact of interest pertaining to the "Herbert Act," referred to in Mr. Kent Power's article on divorce law reform on this page, is that the peer who, at Herbert's (now Sir Alan Herbert) request, took charge of the bill in the House of Lords, was not a lawyer but a distinguished agriculturist. He was the late Baron Eltisley.

In "The Ayes Have It," Sir Alan's story of the passage of his bill through Parliament, the author tells us that Lord Eltisley mastered enough of the applicable law in a few weeks, and that the bill could not have had a better pilot. Another fact of interest to Albertans, is that Lord Eltisley was the brother of a prominent Calgary businessman, Mr. Alex. Newton, who is an executor of the late Senator Pat Burns and holds other posts of responsibility in the financial affairs of Calgary and the province.

Seeks Bipartisan Foreign Policy

It is reported from Bonn, says The New Republic of New York, that Chancellor Adenauer has been consulting the Social Democrats (the large opposition party which is in favor of negotiations with Russia on reunification of Germany) to find a bipartisan foreign policy.

In July Britain exported a record number of cars — an average of 1,400 every working day.

Canadian Heads British Ass.

OXFORD, Eng. — Sir Robert Robinson, Canadian-born winner of the Nobel prize for chemistry in 1947, was recently elected president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at its 116th annual meeting here. (Which everyone here humorously abbreviates to "the British Ass".)

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Too Much Reliance on 2-4-D?

Cultivation is still important in weed control, writes H. J. Mather, B.Sc., in a recent bulletin of Line Elevators Farm Service. Discussing the difficult 1954 season, and particularly the heavy infestations of Canada thistle and sow thistle in many parts of the west, Mr. Mather suggests that perhaps too much reliance had been placed on the use of 2, 4-D. Chemicals are a most valuable ally, but farmers just can't afford to put all their eggs in one basket. The wet spring experienced this year, when spraying was impossible, demonstrated that. Mr. Mather writes that fall rye is an excellent crop for fighting weeds; barley seeded in the spring is also an effective means of fighting thistles.



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Rank's "Romeo and Juliet" — Winners

Chief award of the film festival recently concluded at Venice, Italy, went to the British producers, J. Arthur Rank, for their filming of Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet." Films from all over the world, including Hollywood, were in competition.

Free Book on Arthritis And Rheumatism

How to Avoid Crippling Deformities

An amazing newly enlarged 44-page book entitled "Rheumatism" will be sent free to anyone who will write for it.

It reveals why drugs and medicines give only temporary relief and fail to remove the causes of the trouble; explains a specialized non-surgical, non-medical treatment which has proven successful for the past 35 years.

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FARM WOMEN'S INTERESTS

Including News of The Farm Women's Union of Alberta

The Weather - and a "Scavenger Hunt"

Comox, B.C.

Déar Farm Women:

It is really too bad that I have mislaid a Vancouver paper with the numerous adjectives a columnist used to describe the weather there. But probably most of you have also used a great many derogatory words and phrases to express your opinion of it. In fact I think all across Canada there would be unflattering terms, from the wind-swept orchards of Nova Scotia, the rusted grain fields of the prairies, and frost damage and earlier hail, on to the blighted potatoes, tomatoes, etc., of Vancouver Island. Harvesting everywhere seems a problem. But while we sympathize with each other in our misfortunes of Nature and have this common bond, we feel that Japan and Northern Africa's trials are immeasurably greater than ours.

I asked a group of men if there were any who could be thankful for what the past and present season has been and is. One of them immediately said, "Why, yes, logging has gone on all summer without the usual stops on account of fire hazard and at least while harvesting is a nightmare, there is an abundance of pasture."

A Motto to Live By

But people have to carry on. It makes me think of a neighbor who came in the other day dressed in her best. I knew she was not feeling well and not at all like doing that. She replied to my comment by saying that when she was in a hospital she learned a lot. One thing was from her room mate, an old woman, who was bed ridden. But this same old woman every morning eagerly began making the most of her appearance and explained that her mother had given them as a motto, "Never give in," and she tried to live it although she was over four score years and an invalid.

Our "Scavenger Hunt"

Sometimes in the midst of what seems a world of troubles, it is a good thing to hear of something rather foolish, so I will tell you of the Scavenger Hunt of the Tennis Club last Sunday afternoon. The families of the club members were divided into car-sized teams. Each car was given an envelope and the driver told to drive two miles in any direction and then open it for the similar instructions, which were given in verse.

The first thing to do was to do a little stock-taking as to the object of the quest and get as many as possible along the same road, as the time was limited to two hours. The list was varied in the extreme. There was wool from a barb wire fence, an autograph with the letters W, Y and Z in it, a news item two hours old, an envelope two days old, a bill two weeks and two days old, a newspaper two months old, a magazine two years old and a book printed two decades ago.

Then there was a goose egg, a tye's head and tail — and I might say the ones who brought it got it in a friend's rubbish heap. One that caused much wondering was, "What did the owl and the pussycat find? Bring one alive." Some remembered that it was a pig with a ring in its nose. Almost all of those who made an attempt at this number brought a china one, but one group came with a guinea pig. I could continue, but this is sufficient to show the nature of the hunt.

When we returned to the hall, the men were to "wear corsets and

powder their noses" and the women to wear raincoats and "gent's shoes and hose", while those under twenty were to come in nightgowns and caps. The final item was when each team went in front of the judge and sang a song of its own choosing.

Needless to say, there was much amusement and laughter that afternoon and worries and troubles were forgotten for the time.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

News of Women's Locals

Sydenham-Gerald FWUA are raffling a food hamper for their general funds, writes Mrs. Arthur, secretary.

Mrs. H. M. Elliott was hostess to Swallow FWUA recently, when bulletins were read on legislation and on FUA policy.

Innisfree FWUA are arranging a meeting for their district director later in the fall, writes Mrs. Howricho, secretary.

Mrs. J. Hunchak was hostess to Inland FWUA, when Mrs. Russell Goshko was appointed foreman for FUA Round-Up Day. The baking sale held late in the summer was a success.

"What would you do with a million dollars," was the intriguing roll call topic at the September meeting of Haight FWUA. Mrs. Joe Ogrodnick was chosen "foreman" for FUA Round-Up Day.

Mrs. C. Stark, secretary of Camrose FWUA, writes that at recent meetings excellent reports were heard from delegates to the District 8 Convention and to farm young people's week.

Crown FWUA (Ponoka) are planning a bazaar to be held in conjunction with the showing of the film on Ponoka's Fiftieth Anniversary, towards the end of the month, reports the secretary, Mrs. Flegal.

Members seemed to enjoy recounting their most embarrassing moments, writes Mrs. Gervais, secretary, reporting on a recent meeting of Black Diamond FWUA. Readings on legislation by Mrs. F. Wilson and on nutrition by Miss McEathron brought out good discussions.

Because of the late and uncertain harvest, Westlock FWUA decided at a recent meeting not to undertake the Canada Packers' Food Clinic this year. Earlier, writes Mrs. Glen, the secretary, Mrs. Taylor's address and showing of pictures was enjoyed by a good attendance, in spite of rainy weather.

Mrs. W. Schroter read the bulletin on cultural activities at a recent meeting of Clover Bar FWUA, and later the members joined in an interesting discussion of the questions raised in the bulletin, writes Mrs. G. Clark. Delegates to the Andrew convention presented reports. Conveners of the writing contest are preparing rules and prize list for the next contest.

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Swimming Lessons for Farm Children

By Mrs. WILFRED McPEAK, Edgerton

WHEN McCafferty FWUA met shortly after the drowning of a child of the district in a rain-filled dugout, Mrs. Lance Jackson told of having learned to swim while at school in England, and suggested that some body such as the school division be urged to provide swimming lessons for farm children. The Local consulted Mrs. W. C. Taylor, provincial FWUA president, who formerly lived in the Edgerton district, and she proposed that the matter be brought up at the annual FWUA convention.

Ask Course by Red Cross

The convention in due course passed a resolution urging the Red Cross to institute a seven day swimming course for rural children. When this resolution was introduced at the Red Cross annual meeting it was felt that it was not possible at this time, but that the Red Cross would be prepared to arrange for Red Cross trained instructors to be made available to communities for six days at a cost of \$50.00 plus transportation and board.

Co-operation Enthusiastic

With this information at hand, McCafferty FWUA approached Dolcy-Browning FWUA to see if they could count on their co-operation. This was most enthusiastically given. A committee was appointed—Mrs. Fred Abbott from McCafferty and Mrs. Wilfred McPeak from Dolcy-Browning.

It was decided that each child would be charged \$1.25 for the course and that the children would be taken each day in private cars to Clear Lake, a distance of 15 to 20 miles. Each family was to provide lunch which was to be eaten together at a set time. Mr. Hodgert of the Alberta branch of the Red Cross arranged to send an instructor.

Fifty-nine children enrolled for the course and were all set to start when a long distance call was received from the instructor saying that she would be unable to come. Since the children were all ready to start and were so disappointed, the committee contacted a young man at Wainwright who had been trained in swimming while in the RCAF by the Red Cross. He promised to come the next day. He turned out to be a very excellent and understanding teacher—working for six days, giving each class of 20 two lessons each day. Although the six-to-eight-year-old group progressed somewhat more slowly than the older groups, it was felt that about fifty per cent of the class after 12 lessons were well on their way to being good swimmers but requiring at least one more week of similar instruction.

At least fifty children in the surrounding communities would have liked to take the course if another instructor had been available. Most of the parents who accompanied their children enjoyed a relaxing holiday while assisting with the supervision. The Locals in Edgerton and

District are planning on sponsoring a similar course again next year. They feel that this was a very worthwhile project, and hope that other Locals will undertake a similar one so that, in time, every farm boy and girl in Alberta may have the opportunity of learning to swim—a living memorial to young Bobbie Smithson.

Little Folks' Puzzle



"I am not afraid of catching cold when I walk in the snow and slush for my feet are well protected!" said Dian. If you join all the numbered dots together, starting with dot number one and ending with dot number twenty-five, you will see what Dian wears in the snow. Use your crayons on this picture.



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fourth, 1 or 2 drops of peppermint extract and 1 drop of green food coloring. Chopped nuts and shredded coconut may be added, for final artistic touches to the trimmed doughnut.

Carrot and Macaroni Salad: To 8 ounces cooked and thoroughly drained macaroni add 1 tbs. minced onion and ¼ cup seasoned French dressing; cover and chill. When ready to serve, add ¼ cup sour cream, 2 tbs. mayonnaise, 1 tsp. prepared mustard, 1 tsp. salt, a shake of pepper. Add 1 cup coarsely shredded raw carrot and ¼ cup finely diced green pepper. Serve on crisp lettuce.

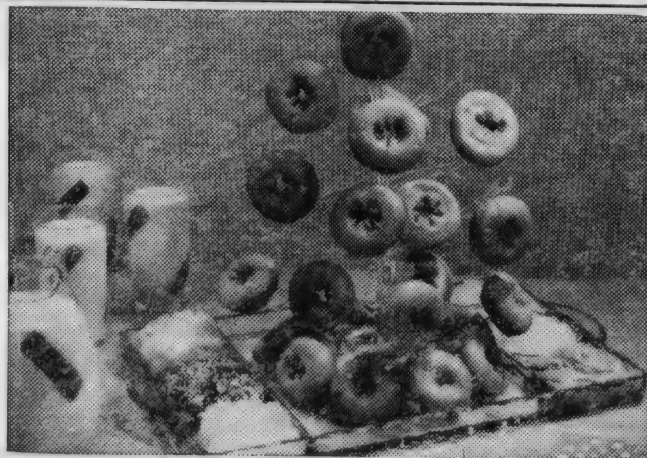
Freezing Fruits: Use sugar syrup to pack whole, halved or sliced fruits intended for salads, cocktails, desserts. Prepared and measured fruit is placed in containers, syrup poured over. Sugar is used with sliced or crushed fruit to be used for pie, shortcake, puddings or sundaes. Use 1 cup sugar to each 4 to 6 cups fruit, depending upon sweetness and personal taste.

Rugs will last longer and look fresher if given a regular "shampoo", using a mild detergent.

First Aid Kits should be included in the equipment of hunters, campers, and drivers of trucks and cars. Accidents can happen in minutes, and there is not always a drug store just around the corner.

CAUTIONARY TALE
(With apologies to Mustard and Cress)
Now stout Cally Kale of Calgary
In her youth had been light as a fairy;
But of starches and fats
She ate cartons and vats.
—So of these, my young lassies, be wary.

FARM HOME AND GARDEN



Ice-your-own Doughnuts: Whether you hang them on a plastic tree, as shown, or pile them on a platter, a plentiful supply of doughnuts, with several kinds of icing for the guests to decorate their own, will enliven any teen-age party. And of course serve glasses of cold milk or milk shakes. We suggest, for the

Doughnut Frosting: Beat until smooth 3 cups sifted icing sugar, a few grains of salt, and 6 tbs. of milk; divide into four parts. To the first part, add ¼ tsp. vanilla; to the second, 1 tbs. cocoa and ¼ tsp. milk; to the third, ½ tsp. grated orange rind and a drop of orange food coloring; to the

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Cows in Loose-Housing Barn Give Better Yield

LENNOXVILLE, Que. — Cows wintered in a loose-housing barn at the experimental station here produced an average of 2.2 lbs. of milk per head per day more than a comparable group of cows in a conventional stable. On the average, both groups consumed the same amounts of silage and meal, but the cows in loose-housing ate an average of 2 lbs. less hay each day. But about four times as much straw was used for bedding as in the conventional stables.

Addresses World Biologists

Dr. K. W. Neatby, director of Science Service, Canadian Department of Agriculture, recently addressed a gathering of more than 400 scientists from Britain and other parts of the world at the jubilee conference of the Association of Applied Biologists. Dr. Neatby described Canadian work in breeding new types of wheat quickly under controlled conditions.

"SHEEP DISEASES IN CANADA"

Sheep breeders will find much of interest and value in the federal department of agriculture's new booklet "Sheep Diseases in Canada." Copies can be obtained from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

In the first half of this year, Canada had 85,765 immigrants, principally from Europe. In first place were the English, with 15,012; German immigrants were second in number, followed closely by Italians and Dutch.

The Wheat Situation

By E. PATCHING, Alberta Wheat Pool

Western Canada's wheat crop will not likely exceed 300 million bushels this year and unless there is a change in the weather and a stretch of good harvesting weather is experienced, production could fall well below that figure. At the beginning of October probably less than half of the prairie wheat crop had been threshed. Certainly this year's crop will be the smallest since 1945 when only 254 million bushels of wheat was harvested in the prairies.

Quality Is Down

Not only is production down but so is the quality. It has been estimated that only about one-third of the crop will qualify for the contract grades — 4 Northern or higher.

Fortunately, Canada's large carry-over from last year — 587 million bushels — is of top quality and Canada will have no difficulty supplying the export demand. The heavy carry-over which only a few weeks ago was considered by some as a burden to this country has now turned into a real blessing.

Can Maintain Exports

It would be possible to maintain Canada's wheat exports at least at last year's level. Without the carry-over to fall back on there is no doubt but what exports in 1954-55 would have lagged and the whole economy would have been affected. Three out of every 8 Canadians make their living from the export trade. Over the years farm products have accounted for about 25 per cent of all exports and wheat has led in that category.

While exports are being maintained it should be possible to work off a large part of the Canadian carry-over and reduce grain stocks to a reasonable level.

The United States department of agriculture has estimated that world trade in wheat in 1954-55 may be about the same as in 1953-54 when shipments totalled 840 million bushels. There are indications, however, that this figure may be somewhat low. Bad harvesting weather has been experienced in Europe and a number of countries, notably the United Kingdom, have used up the stocks which they had accumulated at the time of the Korean war and will find it necessary to import greater quantities of wheat this year.

Canadians have sent more than \$4,500,000 in aid through CARE.

Livestock Markets Review

CALGARY STOCKYARDS, Sept. 29th. — Hogs sold yesterday \$24, sows \$13.50 to \$14; good lambs \$17 to \$18. Bulk of cattle offerings common to medium quality. Good to choice butcher steers sold \$18.50 to \$21, down to \$12 for common; good to choice heifers \$16 to \$18.50, down to \$10; good cows, \$9 to \$10, down to \$7.25; good stocker and feeder steers \$15.50 to \$17, down to \$10; good to choice veal calves \$15.50 to \$17.

EDMONTON STOCKYARDS, Sept. 27th. — Last week was marked by moderate receipts of very ordinary cattle. Choice steers sold mostly in the range from \$20.50 to \$21.50, down to \$7 for common; choice heifers closed at \$16 to \$18, down to \$7 for common; good cows were \$8.50 to \$9; suitable feeder steers sold from \$13.50 to \$15.50. Hogs, Grade A, closed at \$24.50.

THE DAIRY MARKET

There has been no change in the dairy market. Special cream to producers is 59 cents; No. 1 is 57, No. 2 is 48 and off-grade 42. First-grade butter, prints, wholesale, is 60 cents.

EGG AND POULTRY MARKET

A drop in the market has brought egg prices, to producers, to: A large, 43-46; A medium 38, A small 19, peewees 13-15; B's are 24, C's 16. Dressed chicken to producers are: 2 to 2½ lbs., 33 down to 18; 2½ to 4, 23 down to 13; 4½ and up, 25 to 28; 18 to 21; 13. Dressed fowl, under 4 lbs., are 14 down to 6; 4 to 5 lbs., 16 down to 8; over 5 lbs., 18-20, 15-17, 8-10. Turkeys, under 16 lbs., are 32-34, 24-25 and 17; over 16 lbs., 27-29, 25-26, and 18.

Veterinary Questions and Answers

By DR. S. H. McCLELLAND

Subscribers may submit questions for answer in this section by Dr. McClelland free of charge.

* * *

J. J. C., Castor. — What blister do you advise for spavin?

Ans. — You will find one part of red iodide of mercury to 8 parts of vaseline good for treating spavin.

* * *

HOGS HAVE COUGHS

D. T. P., Didsbury — My hogs have suffered from coughs for the last year, and I have lost some. Is there any cure?

Ans. — In the great majority of cases, coughing in hogs is caused by worms. It would be advisable to worm these hogs.

* * *

IS DANGER TO FARMERS

G. H. M., Lethbridge — I've been told that ringworm infected cattle can be a danger to farmers handling them. What are the facts?

Ans. — Self-protection is important for all who handle ring-wormed cattle. As Dr. James H. Steele of the American Board of Public Health has stressed, on the basis of thorough investigations, farmers appear to be in much greater danger of getting this disease than published statistics indicate. He advises the wearing of rubber gloves while handling ringworm infected animals; gloves should be thoroughly sterilized after use. During use, the gloves should not be allowed to come in contact with any unprotected parts of the wearer's body.

* * *

SOW EATS YOUNG PIGS

L.L.M., Wetaskiwin. — What can be done to prevent a sow from eating her young pigs?

Ans. — The cause of a sow eating her young is lack of balance in the ration. This can be corrected by supplying supplementary feeds in mixtures rich in essential elements.

Announces Building Big New Power Plant Will Start in Spring



Construction of a new multi-million dollar power plant near Forestburg will begin next spring, announces J. C. Dale, above, general manager of Canadian Utilities Limited.

First to be constructed will be an earth-filled dam, to provide water to condense exhaust steam; (distilled water is used in the boilers). Installation of a generating unit capable of 40,000 h.p. output will follow, and provision will be made for the addition of two similar units, to be installed later as they are required.

Initial Cost \$5 Million

Coal will be the fuel used, and will be provided by two local collieries. The initial cost of the plant is estimated at \$5 millions, and an additional million and a half will be required for two transmission lines — one from Forestburg to Vermilion and one from Forestburg to Halkirk.

Construction of the dam will form a lake half a mile wide and ten miles long. It will contain several picturesque wooded islands, and will be stocked with game fish. The water will be warm enough for swimming, and it is expected that the area will make an exceptionally fine recreational centre.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from Page 4)

further \$1,000,000 or upward as a result of government sales last spring of 24 million pounds of old butter in exchange for new, at a difference of 2½ cents a pound. The consumer had the benefit of slightly cheaper butter as a result. There is the possibility also of additional consumer subsidies if the federal agency finds itself saddled in the spring of 1955 with stocks even larger than its total holdings of 33 million pounds last May.

Yet, looking at the program as a whole, and considering Canada's growing population and the undoubted need for dairy products — above all, of fluid milk — it does not appear that the country is paying an excessive bill for the very real measure of price stability from summer to winter that has been achieved during most of the life of this experiment.

This policy seems more enlightened than Mr. Creighton's recipe for straight protection, which is more destructive of private initiative than the particular brand of "creeping socialism" of which he complains.

CALVES HAVE LUMPS

J. H. L., Magrath. — We have had 2 calves born with lumps about the size of hens' eggs on the neck. They haven't gone away but seem to be getting larger. What would be the cause, and is there anything I could do to remove these lumps?

Ans. — This is goitre, caused by lack of iodine in the cow's ration. Try painting the lumps with tincture of iodine.

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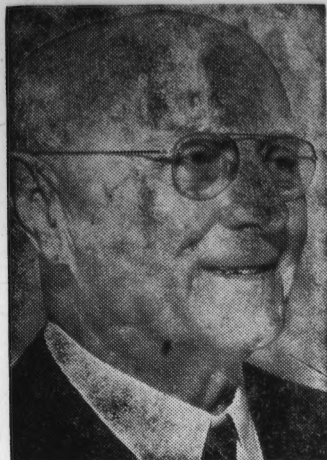
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THE WESTERN FARM LEADER
CALGARY, ALBERTA

New Moderator



Dr. George Dorey, who came from the Channel Islands to Winnipeg 50 years ago, was elected moderator of the United Church of Canada at the 16th General Council at Sackville, N.B. He was formerly head of the home mission department.

The U.S. has agreed to ship Brazil 100,000 tons of surplus No. 2 hard winter wheat, in exchange for three strategic materials — thorium, rare earths, and monasite.

Canada's potato crop is estimated at 18 per cent less than last year.

Foreign capital invested in Canada last year totalled \$12,300 millions, three quarters of it from the U.S. Canadian capital invested abroad totalled \$6,600 millions.

The 1954-55 wool output in Australia will reach the record level of 1,282 million pounds, according to a recent estimate.

GRAIN EXPORTS

Canada's exports of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed in the crop year ending July 31st last were second only to the record total for 1952-53.

Agriculture of the German Federal Republic

IN our last issue the interdependence of world farm communities was stressed by Dr. Hermes, chairman of the central committee of agriculture in the Federal German Republic; a broad picture of the Republic's territory and resources and present economic conditions was given, and the role of agriculture was portrayed. Below the agricultural picture is given in greater detail:

Aim at Land Consolidation

The large number of widely scattered plots makes farming more difficult and can even make it so expensive that it becomes unprofitable. For this reason land consolidation is being stressed. It is necessary for the efficient use of machinery and for modern intensive farming. Three and a half million hectares have been consolidated, and consolidation of five million more is planned.

Draft Animals and Mechanization

While mechanization of agriculture has made considerable progress during the last few years, the use of draft animals is extensive, particularly on the small farms, which have the greatest number of draft units per hectare, draft cows as well as draft horses being extensively used.

Of farms of over 100 hectares, 84.4 per cent have tractors; those from 50 to 100 hectares, 64.7 per cent; 20 to 50 hectares, 26.4 per cent; 10 to 20 hectares, 6.2 per cent.

Living and Working Community

The farm family is a living and working community. Three generations often live and work on the German farm, their common endeavors aimed at conserving and developing the inherited property. Where farm workers are employed, they live in close relation to the farm family.

Migration to Cities

Agriculture in Germany as in other countries has to cope with increasing degree with the consequences of migration to the cities. The proportion of the population engaged in agriculture and forestry in the Federal area today is 23 per cent, as compared with 28.8 per cent in the former Reich

(where in 1882 the proportion was 42.2 per cent).

Production is not hampered, however, as long as labor efficiency can be increased by better working methods and increased mechanization. Natural conditions in Germany, however, permit only limited mechanization. One of the aims of the agrarian policy is to keep sufficient people on the farms to run them.

Women Workers Predominate

On the small and medium sized farms, the majority of the workers are women. They exert a decisive influence on the results achieved on the farm. All measures designed to promote agriculture must take this fact into account.

Of the total number of persons employed in agriculture in 1949, 3,282,390 were women and 2,569,600 men. On the farms of over 100 hectares, 73.4 per cent were men and 26.6 per cent were women, and the proportion of women increases as the size of farm declines, till on a holding of 5 to 10 hectares the proportion of women workers is 53.8 per cent, and on holdings of up to 3 acres, the proportion of women workers is 72 per cent.

Production Exceeds Pre-War

Steady increases in productivity per hectare had been taking place over most of the past century up to the time of the World War. Since the war there has been steady recovery, and the production is now ten per cent greater than in the immediate pre-war years.

Of all agricultural land, 39.5 per cent is used as grassland. Due to topographical conditions a considerable proportion of land is not suitable for crops. Hilly location and thin soils in the mountains and a high ground waterlevel in the low lands make intensive cultivation difficult.

Electric Fence Is Used

It is interesting to note, in view of the appearance in the Central Dairy Pool section of this paper of articles dealing with the advantages of the electric fence, that pasturing in Germany with the use of this fence is practiced.

Of the total cropland, 55 per cent (4,375,000 hectares) is in cereals; 25 per cent (2,018,000) in root crops; 16 per cent (1,291,000) in fodder crops; the rest being in pulses, industrial crops, gardens, vegetables, and fallow.

During the last 50 years, the average yields of grain have increased by about 50 per cent. This rising trend was interrupted by both World Wars, but was not brought to a standstill. German agriculture, as stated, has succeeded in recovering from the low production level of 1947, and average yields have since surpassed pre-war averages.

Spectacular Increase From War

Development of grain yields in terms of 100 kilograms per acre is shown by the following figures: Rye, 1935-38, yield 18.6; 1947, yield 13.0; 1951, 64.3. Wheat, 1935-38, 22.3; 1947, 12.9; 1951, 38.6. Barley, 1935-38, 21.3; 1947, 12.5; 1951, 44.8. Oats, 1935-38, 20.7; 1947, 12.3; 1951, 43.4.

In the years immediately following 1946, when more intensive farming was resumed, horse numbers increased. However, during the last few years, horses have been more and more replaced by tractors and the number of horses has decreased.

Livestock — Pre-War and Post-War

The war and post-war years brought a marked decrease in cattle and pig numbers, which, however, were subse-

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EMPLOYS 42,000 PERSONS

NEW DELHI, India. — The co-operative brick kiln industry here now has 520 units, employing 42,000 persons directly and 100,000 indirectly.

quently restored, cattle still slightly lagging. Swine production has been stimulated by the increased demand for livestock products brought about by accrued purchasing power, with the result that in 1951 pig numbers surpassed the 1935-38 average. Sheep numbers show an opposite trend. They rose substantially when meat and textiles were scarce, but decreased sharply as the economy returned to normal, and in 1951 were less than the pre-war average.

In 1951, the number of horses (in million units) was 1.45; pigs 13.60; cattle 11.38 (pre-war 12-11); sheep 1.66.

When Pain Nags and Burns!
When Relief Seems Hopeless!

It's time to get PAZO
For simple PILES

If simple piles plague you with nagging, itching pain... get soothing Pazo! Feel the cooling relief Pazo Ointment brings to inflamed tissues. Enjoy new comfort as Pazo lubricates the hardened parts, helps reduce swelling, prevent cracking and promote healing. Pazo's fast action has relieved thousands of sufferers from painful, distressing piles. Get Pazo, get real comfort right away—in tubes or tins.

"Rawhide and Son" Hitch-Hike to Halifax



Why was Max Ferguson seen recently hitch-hiking from Toronto to Halifax? Simple — because "The Rawhide Show" was about to start for another season on the CBC Trans-Canada network, originating from Halifax instead of Toronto this year. It's no secret, of course, that Ferguson has a lot to do with Rawhide and his boys; all the different voices on the show are done by Max. With old Rawhide himself and Rawhide's "boys" as he calls them, Ferguson uses as many as a dozen different voices on one program, though he has not yet managed to have them all talking at once. The little gaffer, above, is not one of Rawhide's "boys." He is Ferguson's son Scott. The rest of the family has also moved to Halifax but, we are told, they took a train.

The "Death Ash"

(Ottawa Citizen)

After the Bikini hydrogen bomb explosion last March, some attempts were made to minimize the injuries caused to 23 Japanese fishermen by the "death ash". The impression given was that effective treatment would ensure rapid recoveries, and the idea that an explosion of this kind could permanently harm human beings at a great distance was pooh-poohed. But facts now coming to light in Tokyo justify real alarm about the effects of wind-borne ash from an H-bomb blast.

Some of the fishermen will be confined to hospital for 10 to 20 years, their doctors state. Even then, they cannot expect to have recovered completely, for bones, liver, and kidneys have been damaged. Their plight should help make people everywhere realize more clearly the nature of a war in which the H-bombs were used. The hundreds of thousands who would be killed outright in a great city would be comparatively lucky. Great numbers of others, many of them far away from the explosion, would be injured and maimed for life.

If the realization of these consequences causes public opinion to bring the statesmen of the world under relentless pressure for an agreement on control of the weapons of mass destruction, Japan will not have served as the guinea pig in vain. Its people were the first to be atom-bombed, and now some of them are H-bomb casualties. Their fate should be a sufficient warning. (Since the above was written one fisherman has died.—Ed. WFL.)

7.5% Less Than in 1953

OTTAWA, Ont. — Farmers in nine provinces took in an estimated \$1,093,900,000 from the sale of farm products and from participation payments on previous years' wheat crops in the first half of this year, states the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total was 7.5 per cent less than in 1953, and 12 per cent less than the record returns of the first half of 1951.

MUSTARD AND CRESS

By LIONEL SIDNEY CAIN

Hello Folks!

Knottie Frankie tells us that his new girl friend is so good looking that when she walked down the garden path all her bright colored flowers turned green with envy.

"How new tax law affects you."—Headline U.S. News and World Report. We're prepared to bet our bottom dollar that the effect is sad.

ALBERTA LIMERICKS — CHINOOK

A popular bachelor cook
Was Charlie Cheroot of
Chinook.
He flavored his pie
With a cupful of rye
Which was not as it said in the
book.

A well known columnist says he never reads what he has written.

That's nothing, there are some columnists who never write what they have written.

ANSWERING CORRESPONDENTS

Nan of Nanton asks us if we know what thief is permitted to work unhindered and unmolested.

We do, Nan: Procrastination, the thief of time.

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH

"There may be truth in the rumor that Anthony Eden may some day be Prime Minister," says the Bad Egg of Crows Nest, "because even Churchill is trying to lead Britain to Eden."

The Calgary flag pole sitter who made some kind of record recently must be very cool and collected.

We'll bet when he's on the ground he never gets up in the air.

We understand that "Pat" Ashby of Alberta, once entertained the House of Commons by describing how he sat in a hog pen trying to think like a hog. We presume that Pat was trying to figure out how best to bring home the bacon. We trust the results were more than just sow, sow.

"Soaping dulls hair," one of the largest manufacturers of soap claims, as he offers new soapless shampoo.

But, nevertheless and notwithstanding, he is still peddling soft soap.

Your turn, Volly:

MEDITATIONS BY BARABASH

Far better to live with the memory of a dead hero than to associate with a living coward.

How like coming into the middle of a drama is our life — all guesswork and confusion till we have seen the whole.

We may choose our Tomorrows but we must accept our Today's.

When the atom bombs start falling they will fall, even as the Biblical rain, both on the just and unjust — minus its proverbial blessing.

All our five senses are fed by one and the same fire — a desire to know the objective world; an endeavor to come into a right relationship with the rest of the universe.

Build your life upon these three faiths — faith in yourself, faith in humanity and faith in God—and you can't go far wrong.

There are only six great ideas in this world, properly speaking: Man, woman and God, life, love and death.

Success is strictly personal. To one man it may mean the saving of a soul, to another super bank robbery.

One should never ask favors from heaven other than pure justice — and that's no favor.

Poetry is the drink of the gods, and philosophy is their food.

Short Verses

The Poet

Through the night he vigil keeps
In the glow of sacred flame
And at dawn he falls asleep—
His lips whispering her name.

Eternal Elements

Embrace the beautiful, obey the true—
All else is false and subject to decay.
These two alone shall save you from
the dust,
When countless centuries have rolled
away.

Beauty and Love

The miracle of love from beauty flows,
And beauty dwells in memory's deep
stream.
When heaven's breeze its gentle mes-
sage blows,
Then love awakens beauty from her
dream.

To Little Audrey

Read these verses for your pleasure,
To enrich your childhood days;
Soon you'll reach a woman's measure—
And engage in woman's ways.

Friendship

On the darkness here below,
With its shadows spread afar,
Let our friendship cast its glow
Like a brightly shining star.

—VOLODIMIR BARABASH

Life Better at 80, Says He



Raymond Duncan, 80, self-styled philosopher, lecturer and poet, is back in his native U.S. on a visit. Duncan, who lives in Paris, and is a brother of the late Isadora Duncan, said: "When you get to be 80 like me, you commence to see clearly. We die too young to see the light. America will get to be really great when people begin to live to 150."

California business man is reported to have been stripped by a masked woman who then covered his body with red paint. Ah, well, he can't complain that she didn't provide him with plenty of local color for his story. We understand that when he discovers the lady's identity he intends to sue her for damages. It appears that she couldn't have filled the contract which calls for three coats of paint.

However, as the Bad Egg of Crow's Nest points out, it was a sheer waste of good color. He should have been red in the face, without paint.

"Educated Bootblacks Mexico's Aim" — headline. That's an idea that other countries may take a shine to.

Communication from Mr. Gloom says: "You can be pretty darn sure that, 'If Winter comes' will soon be minus 'If'." And if it is, then it cannot be denied that Spring may not be far behind.

"Let us use champagne corks instead of cannon," says Defense Minister Nikola Bulganin.

Here is one remark, at least, from Russia that will not cause a headache for the West.

The Bureau of Statistics at Washington says a surprisingly high percentage of those who change their name pick the name Jones.

"That is probably so that they no longer have to keep up with them."

We see by the papers that Marilyn Bell has really been in the swim.

We'll bet all the acclaim she is now getting makes her feel like a fish out of water, though.

Betty Grable says in Movie Fan, "I now have every thing I want."

Which, of course, gives her more time to dodge the things she doesn't want.

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Hey! Go Get Your Own Food



Eighteen-month-old Jean Susan Ford, of Bramley, England, looks just a little upset as her five-year-old miniature pet pony helps herself to her breakfast. Rita, the pony, has a free run of the house and is treated like a pet dog — as far as her size will allow.

Strains of Durum Wheat From Many Lands Used for Breeding Program

WINNIPEG, Man. — Strains of durum wheat from many parts of the world, including some from Abyssinia and Ethiopia, are being used in the breeding program at the Cereal Breeding Laboratory here. This is one of the two main durum breeding stations in North America, the other being at the North Dakota Agricultural College. The objective of the program of both institutions is the development of strains resistant to stem rust, and at the same time satisfactory in yield and in macaroni-making quality. Many hybrids are under test, some of them, states A. B. Mason of the breeding laboratory, distinctly more rust resistant than present commercial varieties and promising in yield and quality.

Iran Needs Credit Unions

MADISON, Wis. — Credit unions, where farmers could pool their savings and lend to each other at low interest, would be a boon to Iranian tenant farmers, declared Mehdi Hendessi of the Iranian ministry of agriculture who visited CUNA (Credit Union National Association) headquarters here recently to study its organization. Eighty per cent of Iranian farmers work for large landowners,

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receiving one-fourth of the crop for their labor; where they provide their own draft animals, however, they get half the crop. Low-cost credit is not available to them, said Mr. Hendessi, and few can save enough to buy animals.

NATO's IDEOLOGY (Ottawa Citizen)

Marshal Tito's objections to joining the North Atlantic Treaty Organization draw attention to the increasingly ideological nature of the struggle with Russian imperialism. Tito notes that NATO is becoming an anti-Communist alliance, which makes it virtually impossible for Yugoslavia, which is itself Communist — though hostile to Russia — to join. His point seems well taken.

In a world of varying ideologies, nations can best be drawn together into alliances on the basis of national security, rather than on a foundation of enmity for some particular doctrine. India and Pakistan differ in many respects, yet came together in the Colombo Plan because the project is not against anything, but is for the construction of more stable economies in Southeast Asia. If a successful effort is to be made to win widespread support for alliances formed to deter aggression, hostility toward individual ideologies should be relegated to the background, and the main emphasis should be placed on the problems raised by power politics.

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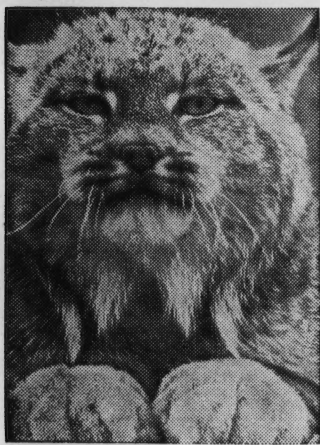
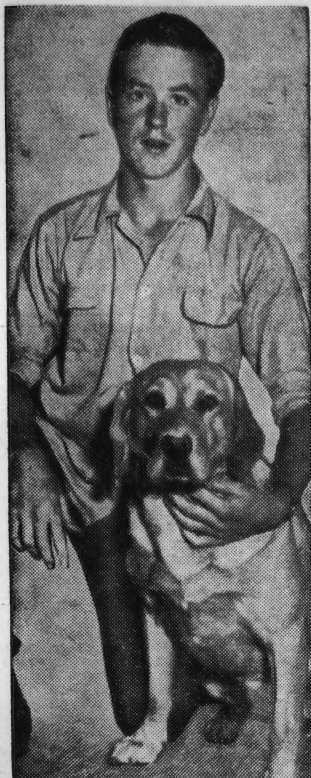
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Muskoka Boy Says Lynx Attacked Him



Above is seen Robert McCannis, age 14, of Rosseau, in the Muskoka district of Ontario, with his Labrador retriever. Robert states that while he and the dog were rambling through the woods on their way to a day's fishing, a lynx jumped down from a tree on the dog's back. Shaking off his attacker, the dog ran howling with pain; the lynx then challenged the boy, tearing and scratching his arms, trousers and shirt. Robert managed to fight him off with a strong stick.

In the lower picture is seen a lynx, looking like a quiet tabby; and some people say he really is harmless, but Robert McCannis doesn't agree.

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